

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

**1) The method used in memorizing poetry is called:/ कविता को याद करने में प्रयुक्त विधि को कहा जाता है:**

1. Massed learning / बड़े पैमाने पर अधिगम
2. Distributed learning / वितरित शिक्षा
3. Serial memorization / क्रमिक संस्मरण
4. Paired Associate learning / युग्मित सहयोगी अधिगम

**Correct Answer :-**

- Serial memorization / क्रमिक संस्मरण

**2) Strong believers in the 'Language Relativist Hypothesis' argue that \_\_\_\_\_. / 'भाषा सापेक्षतावादी परिकल्पना' में मजबूत विश्वासियों का तर्क है कि \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Language determines perception / भाषा बोध को निर्धारित करती है।
2. Language determines thought / भाषा विचार को निर्धारित करती है।
3. Language influences memory / भाषा स्मरण शक्ति को प्रभावित करती है।
4. Language influences thought / भाषा विचार को प्रभावित करती है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- Language determines thought / भाषा विचार को निर्धारित करती है।

**3) You are helping a mother to develop a behavioral program to deal with her son Raj who has oppositional defiant disorder. Which of the following is the MOST significant component of this program?**

/ आप एक माँ को अपने बेटे राज से निपटने के लिए एक व्यवहार कार्यक्रम विकसित करने में मदद कर रहे हैं, राज को अपोजिशनल डिफेंट डिसऑर्डर है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा इस कार्यक्रम का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है?

1. Strict parenting / सख्त परवरिश
2. Detention / निरोध
3. Positive reinforcement / सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण
4. Punishment / सजा

**Correct Answer :-**

- Positive reinforcement / सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण

**4) An individual who is lacking in achievement motivation would exhibit \_\_\_\_\_. / एक व्यक्ति जिसमें प्रेरक उपलब्धि की कमी है वह \_\_\_\_\_ प्रदर्शित करेगा।**

1. Self-assurance / आत्म-आश्वासन
2. Pessimism / निराशावाद
3. Pragmatism / व्यवहारवाद
4. Positive outlook / सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण

**Correct Answer :-**

- Pessimism / निराशावाद

**5) Planning in inclusive education should be followed by \_\_\_\_\_. / समावेशी शिक्षा में योजना को \_\_\_\_\_ के द्वारा पालन किया जाना चाहिए।**

1. Recapitulation / सार-कथन
2. Evaluation / मूल्यांकन
3. Implementation / कार्यान्वयन
4. Assessment / आंकलन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Implementation / कार्यान्वयन

**6) The RTE Act was enacted in the year: / आरटीई अधिनियम इस वर्ष में लागू किया गया था:**

1. 2010
2. 2008
3. 2011
4. 2009

**Correct Answer :-**

- 2009

**7) 'Jack is a below average student in mathematics'. Which of the following tests would best support the above statement? / जैक गणित में एक कमजोर छात्र है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा परीक्षण उपरोक्त कथन का सर्वोत्तम समर्थन करता है?**

1. Intelligence test / बुद्धि परीक्षण
2. Aptitude test / अभिवृत्ति परीक्षण
3. Achievement test / उपलब्धि परीक्षण
4. Skill based test / कौशल आधारित परीक्षण

**Correct Answer :-**

- Achievement test / उपलब्धि परीक्षण

**8) In Pavlov's famous experiment with the dog, what was the term he used to describe the food for which the dog naturally salivated? / कुत्ते के साथ पावलोव के प्रसिद्ध प्रयोग में, वह शब्द कौन सा था जिसका उपयोग उस भोजन का वर्णन करने के लिए किया गया था जिसके लिए कुत्ता स्वाभाविक रूप से लार टपकाता था?**

1. Unconditioned response / स्वाभाविक अनुक्रिया
2. Neutral stimulus / तटस्थ उद्दीपक
3. Unconditioned stimulus / स्वाभाविक उद्दीपक
4. Conditioned stimulus / अनुबंधित उद्दीपक

**Correct Answer :-**

- Unconditioned stimulus / स्वाभाविक उद्दीपक

**9) How many pairs of source traits did Cattell identify in his theory of personality? / कैटेल ने अपने व्यक्तित्व के सिद्धांत में स्रोत लक्षण के कितने युग्म दिखाए?**

1. 16
2. 32
3. 14
4. 22

**Correct Answer :-**

- 16

**10) Teacher eligibility test is an example of which type of test? / शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षण किस प्रकार के परीक्षण का एक उदाहरण है?**

1. Aptitude / अभियोग्यता

2. Creativity / सृजनशीलता
3. Intelligence / बुद्धि
4. Personality / व्यक्तित्व

**Correct Answer :-**

- Aptitude / अभियोग्यता

**11)** \_\_\_\_\_ may affect a child's social development. / \_\_\_\_\_, बच्चे के सामाजिक विकास को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

1. Asthma/ अस्थमा
2. Chronic Illness / पुरानी बीमारी
3. Allergies/ एलर्जी
4. Eating habits/ खाने की आदत

**Correct Answer :-**

- Chronic Illness / पुरानी बीमारी

**12)** In a learning friendly environment, the following characteristics are present except \_\_\_\_\_. / अधिगम के एक अनुकूल वातावरण में, \_\_\_\_\_ के अलावा निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं उपस्थित हैं।

1. Learner autonomy / शिक्षार्थी को स्वायत्तता
2. Multi-disciplinary approach / बहु-विषयक दृष्टिकोण
3. Teacher monitoring / शिक्षक की निगरानी
4. Flexible process / लचीली प्रक्रिया

**Correct Answer :-**

- Teacher monitoring / शिक्षक की निगरानी

**13)** In a language, the smallest unit that signifies meaning is called \_\_\_\_\_. / किसी भाषा में, अर्थ को दर्शाने वाली सबसे छोटी इकाई को \_\_\_\_\_ कहा जाता है।

1. Phoneme / स्वनिम (फोनीम)
2. Syntax / वाक्य विन्यास (सिटेक्स)
3. Word / शब्द (वर्ड)
4. Morpheme / रूपिम (मॉर्फिम)

**Correct Answer :-**

- Morpheme / रूपिम (मॉर्फिम)

**14)** Which of the following statements best explains 'intrinsic motivation' in the classroom practice? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन कक्षा अभ्यास में 'आंतरिक प्रेरणा' को सबसे अच्छी तरह वर्णित करता है?

1. The teacher encourages autonomy and gives choices to the learners to reach their goals. / शिक्षक स्वायत्तता को प्रोत्साहित करता है और शिक्षार्थियों को उनके लक्ष्यों तक पहुंचने के लिए विकल्प देता है।
2. The teacher uses praise and appreciation of a child's work. / शिक्षक बच्चे के काम की सराहना और प्रशंसा करता है।
3. The teacher gives a short break to have snacks and water. / शिक्षक नाश्ता और पानी पीने के लिए एक छोटा ब्रेक देता है।
4. The teacher provides rules and conditions to complete the task. / शिक्षक कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए नियम और शर्तें प्रदान करता है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- The teacher encourages autonomy and gives choices to the learners to reach their goals. / शिक्षक स्वायत्तता को प्रोत्साहित करता है और शिक्षार्थियों को उनके लक्ष्यों तक पहुंचने के लिए विकल्प देता है।

**15)** Which of the following is not a part of the process of memory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन स्मृति की प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा नहीं है?

1. Storage / भंडारण

2. Retrieval / पुनः प्राप्ति
3. Encoding / इनकोडिंग
4. Motivation / प्रेरणा

**Correct Answer :-**

- Motivation / प्रेरणा

**16) Which of the following is not part of the quantitative prerequisite for Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation? / सतत एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन के लिए निम्नलिखित में क्या मात्रात्मक पूर्वपेक्षा का हिस्सा नहीं है?**

1. Classrooms / कक्षाएं
2. Schools / विद्यालय
3. Teachers / शिक्षक
4. Curriculum / पाठ्यक्रम

**Correct Answer :-**

- Curriculum / पाठ्यक्रम

**17) Which part of memory involves forgetting unnecessary information in 15-25 seconds? / स्मृति के किस भाग में 15-25 सेकंड में अनावश्यक जानकारी को भूल जाना शामिल है?**

1. Long term memory / दीर्घ-कालीन स्मृति
2. Sensory register / संवेदी रजिस्टर
3. Working memory / चलन स्मृति
4. Short term memory / लघु-कालीन स्मृति

**Correct Answer :-**

- Short term memory / लघु-कालीन स्मृति

**18) Infants develop stranger shyness by the age of \_\_\_\_\_. / शिशु \_\_\_\_\_ की उम्र तक अजनबियों से झिझकना या शर्माना विकसित करते हैं।**

1. Three months / तीन महीने
2. One year / एक वर्ष
3. Nine months / नौ महीने
4. Six months / छह महीने

**Correct Answer :-**

- Six months / छह महीने

**19) Deductive method proceeds from : / निगमनात्मक विधि इस प्रकार होती है:**

1. Examples to illustrations / उदाहरण से दृष्टान्तों की ओर
2. Law and rules to observation / कानून और नियमों से अवलोकन की ओर
3. Specifications to generalisations / सामान्यीकरण से विनिर्देशों की ओर
4. Observation to examples / अवलोकन से उदाहरण की ओर

**Correct Answer :-**

- Law and rules to observation / कानून और नियमों से अवलोकन की ओर

**20) What is the term used to describe the strong bond between a mother and her child? / माँ और उसके बच्चे के बीच मजबूत बंधन का वर्णन करने के लिए किस शब्द का उपयोग किया जाता है?**

1. Love / प्रेम (लव)
2. Security / सुरक्षा (सिक्योरिटी)

3. Maternity / मातृत्व (मैटरनिटी)

4. Attachment / ममता (अटैचमेंट)

**Correct Answer :-**

- Attachment / ममता (अटैचमेंट)

**21) What type of intelligence would be used when trying to navigate through traffic? / ट्रैफिक में नेविगेट करने की कोशिश करते समय किस प्रकार की बुद्धि का उपयोग किया जाएगा?**

1. Interpersonal intelligence / अंतरावैयक्तिक बुद्धि
2. Intrapersonal intelligence / अंतरावैयक्तिक बौद्धिकता
3. Spatial intelligence / स्थानिक बुद्धि
4. Naturalistic intelligence / प्राकृतिकवादी बुद्धि

**Correct Answer :-**

- Spatial intelligence / स्थानिक बुद्धि

**22) Hereditary factors begin their influence right from the time of \_\_\_\_\_ of the child./ वंशानुगत कारक बच्चे के \_\_\_\_\_ के समय से अपना प्रभाव शुरू करते हैं।**

1. Development / विकास
2. Growth / वृद्धि
3. Conception / गर्भाधान
4. Early years / प्रारंभिक वर्ष

**Correct Answer :-**

- Conception / गर्भाधान

**23) Constructivism assumes that all knowledge is: / रचनावाद यह मानता है कि सभी ज्ञान निम्न है:**

1. Constructed from the learner's previous knowledge. / शिक्षार्थी के पूर्ववर्ती ज्ञान से निर्मित
2. Constructed solely by the learner. / शिक्षार्थी द्वारा केवल निर्मित
3. Transmitted to the learners by the teacher. / शिक्षक द्वारा शिक्षार्थी को प्रेषित
4. Acquired solely through personal experience. / व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के माध्यम से केवल प्राप्त किया हुआ

**Correct Answer :-**

- Constructed from the learner's previous knowledge. / शिक्षार्थी के पूर्ववर्ती ज्ञान से निर्मित

**24) According to Kohlberg, child may question the social and political beliefs of the parents and elders in \_\_\_\_\_ moral development stage. / कोहलबर्ग के अनुसार, बच्चा, \_\_\_\_\_ नैतिक विकास चरण में माता-पिता और बड़ों की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक मान्यताओं पर सवाल उठा सकता है।**

1. Post-conventional / पश्च—पारंपरिक
2. Formal conventional / औपचारिक पारंपरिक
3. Pre-conventional / पूर्व-पारंपरिक
4. Conventional / पारंपरिक

**Correct Answer :-**

- Post-conventional / पश्च—पारंपरिक

**25) How will you calculate average marks of students? / आप छात्रों के औसत अंकों की गणना कैसे करेंगे?**

1. Geometric mean/ जियोमेट्रिक माध्य

2. Variance/ प्रसरण
3. Standard deviation/ मानक विचलन
4. Arithmetic mean/ अंकगणित औसत

**Correct Answer :-**

- Arithmetic mean/ अंकगणित औसत

**26) Generally, all classrooms will have diversity. Identify the dimension that does not present too many problems related to diversity.**

/ आमतौर पर, सभी कक्षाओं में विविधता होगी। उस आयाम को पहचानें जो बहुत अधिक विविधता से संबंधित कई समस्याओं को प्रस्तुत नहीं करता है।

1. Cultural background/ सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि
2. Geographical status/ भौगोलिक स्थिति
3. Social beliefs / सामाजिक मान्यताएं
4. Athletic ability/ पुष्ट योग्यताएं

**Correct Answer :-**

- Geographical status/ भौगोलिक स्थिति

**27) Which of the following is a child's attribution to success? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सफलता के लिए एक बच्चे की विशेषताएं है?**

1. Consistent focus on Learning / अधिगम पर लगातार ध्यान केंद्रित करना
2. Random focus on self / स्वयं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना
3. Maintain worksheets and notes / कार्यपत्रक (वर्कशीट) और नोट्स व्यवस्थित करना
4. Believe in luck / भाग्य पर विश्वास करना

**Correct Answer :-**

- Consistent focus on Learning / अधिगम पर लगातार ध्यान केंद्रित करना

**28) As per Cognitive Constructivism, learning is a result of: / संज्ञानात्मक रचनावाद के अनुसार, अधिगम निम्न का एक परिणाम है:**

1. Behavioral and Collaborative responses / व्यवहार और सहयोगात्मक प्रतिक्रियाएँ
2. Assimilation and Accommodation of structures / संरचनाओं का संयोजन और आवास
3. Extrinsic and Intrinsic reinforcement / बाहरी और आंतरिक सुदृढीकरण
4. Reward and Punishment of actions / कार्रवाई का पुरस्कार और दंड

**Correct Answer :-**

- Assimilation and Accommodation of structures / संरचनाओं का संयोजन और आवास

**29) Which assessment measures student's performance against a fixed set of predetermined standards? / कौन सा मूल्यांकन पूर्व निर्धारित मानकों के एक निश्चित सेट के विरुद्ध छात्र के प्रदर्शन को मापता है?**

1. Norm-referenced assessment / सामान्य-संदर्भित आंकलन
2. Criterion-referenced assessment / मानदंड-संदर्भित आंकलन
3. Diagnostic assessment / नैदानिक आंकलन
4. Achievement assessment / उपलब्धि का आंकलन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Criterion-referenced assessment / मानदंड-संदर्भित आंकलन

**30) Radha asks her students to make their own questions and write their respective answers for a chapter. A student in which stage of cognitive development benefits most from the implications of this task? / राधा ने अपने छात्रों से उनके लिए ही एक अध्याय से प्रश्न बनाने और उससे संबंधित उत्तर लिखने के लिए कहा। एक छात्र, संज्ञानात्मक विकास के किस चरण में इस कार्य के निहितार्थ से सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित होता है?**

1. Sensory motor stage / संवेदी मोटर अवस्था
2. Concrete operational stage / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
3. Formal operational stage / औपचारिक संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
4. Preoperational stage / पूर्व संक्रियात्मक अवस्था

**Correct Answer :-**

- Formal operational stage / औपचारिक संक्रियात्मक अवस्था

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

**1)**

**Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:**

**How has farming changed \_\_\_\_ your area \_\_\_\_\_ recent times?**

1. by ... in
2. in ... in
3. at ... through
4. for ... at

**Correct Answer :-**

- in ... in

**2) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

**It is breakfast time. You are looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for it on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies! Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house. The first step - remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food on the floor. Take out the trash. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink.**

**Give a synonym of nuisance?**

1. Comforting
2. Convenience
3. Annoyance
4. Anointment

**Correct Answer :-**

- Annoyance

**3) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:**

**Firstly, you must understand the problem.**

1. the problem.
2. Firstly,
3. you must
4. understand

**Correct Answer :-**

- Firstly,

**4) Report the following statements.**

**He said to the carpenter, "Will you have the furniture ready by tomorrow evening?"**

1. He asked the carpenter if he will like to have the furniture ready by the next evening.
2. He asked the carpenter if he would have the furniture ready by the next evening.
3. He asked the carpenter that he will have the furniture ready by the next evening.
4. He asked the carpenter that he would had the furniture ready by the next evening.

**Correct Answer :-**

- He asked the carpenter if he would have the furniture ready by the next evening.

**5) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:**

**A sudden or startling event in a crowd will create a -- motion.**

1. de --
2. con --
3. com --
4. dis --

**Correct Answer :-**

- com --

**6) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:**

**Some computer games are highly interact --.**

1. -- ion
2. -- ive
3. --ous
4. --ively

**Correct Answer :-**

- -- ive

**7) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

**In 1941, many countries of the world were at war. In Europe, Germany and Italy were fighting together to expand their territories. Germany had already taken over the Netherlands, Poland, Denmark and France and had also been bombing Great Britain. The war in Europe had spilled into Africa, with German and Italian troops fighting British troops in North Africa. Japan joined an alliance with Germany and Italy, which was called the Axis as it wanted to take control of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. The U.S. had not joined the fighting, although many Americans wanted to join the war to stop the Axis from taking over Europe and Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to discourage Japan from invading countries in Asia. In early 1941, he moved the U.S. warships in the Pacific to Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii. Japan needed oil. The Dutch East Indies, which is now Indonesia, had a large supply of oil and the Japanese government decided to invade it in order to have an oil supply. They also developed a plan to keep the U.S. from interfering with the invasion. On Sunday, December 7, 1941, over 350 Japanese war planes from six aircraft carriers began bombing the U.S. ships at Pearl Harbor. The surprise attack began at 7:48 a.m. and was over in 90 minutes. Eight U.S. battleships were damaged; four had been sunk. Over 2,400 U.S. military personnel had been killed.**

**What was happening in North Africa in 1941?**

1. The Africans were fighting the Japanese
2. The American were fighting the British
3. The Germans and Italians were fighting the British.
4. It was calm with no fighting.

**Correct Answer :-**



- The Germans and Italians were fighting the British.

**8) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

In 1941, many countries of the world were at war. In Europe, Germany and Italy were fighting together to expand their territories. Germany had already taken over the Netherlands, Poland, Denmark and France and had also been bombing Great Britain. The war in Europe had spilled into Africa, with German and Italian troops fighting British troops in North Africa. Japan joined an alliance with Germany and Italy, which was called the Axis as it wanted to take control of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. The U.S. had not joined the fighting, although many Americans wanted to join the war to stop the Axis from taking over Europe and Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to discourage Japan from invading countries in Asia. In early 1941, he moved the U.S. warships in the Pacific from San Diego, California to Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii to safeguard them. Japan needed oil. The Dutch East Indies, which is now Indonesia, had a large supply of oil and the Japanese government decided to invade it in order to have an oil supply. They also developed a plan to keep the U.S. from interfering with the invasion. On Sunday, December 7, 1941, over 350 Japanese war planes from six aircraft carriers began bombing the U.S. ships at Pearl Harbor. The surprise attack began at 7:48 a.m. and was over in 90 minutes. Eight U.S. battleships were damaged; four had been sunk. Over 2,400 U.S. military personnel had been killed.

**Why did Japan decide to invade the Dutch East Indies?**

1. Japan needed oil and the Dutch East Indies had a large supply.
2. The Dutch East Indies were not happy with Indonesian rule.
3. The Indonesians were quiet and peaceful people.
4. The country was directly in front of their war efforts.

**Correct Answer :-**

- Japan needed oil and the Dutch East Indies had a large supply.

**9) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

In 1941, many countries of the world were at war. In Europe, Germany and Italy were fighting together to expand their territories. Germany had already taken over the Netherlands, Poland, Denmark and France and had also been bombing Great Britain. The war in Europe had spilled into Africa, with German and Italian troops fighting British troops in North Africa. Japan joined an alliance with Germany and Italy, which was called the Axis as it wanted to take control of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. The U.S. had not joined the fighting, although many Americans wanted to join the war to stop the Axis from taking over Europe and Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to discourage Japan from invading countries in Asia. In early 1941, he moved the U.S. warships in the Pacific from San Diego, California to Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii to safeguard them. Japan needed oil. The Dutch East Indies, which is now Indonesia, had a large supply of oil and the Japanese government decided to invade it in order to have an oil supply. They also developed a plan to keep the U.S. from interfering with the invasion. On Sunday, December 7, 1941, over 350 Japanese war planes from six aircraft carriers began bombing the U.S. ships at Pearl Harbor. The surprise attack began at 7:48 a.m and was over in 90 minutes. Eight U.S. battleships were damaged; four had been sunk. Over 2,400 U.S. military personnel had been killed.

**Give an antonym of 'alliance'.**

1. Antagonism
2. Concurrence
3. Affiliation
4. Accord

**Correct Answer :-**

- Antagonism

**10) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

In 1941, many countries of the world were at war. In Europe, Germany and Italy were fighting together to expand their territories. Germany had already taken over the Netherlands, Poland, Denmark and France and had also been bombing Great Britain. The war in Europe had spilled into Africa, with German and Italian troops fighting British troops in North Africa. Japan joined an alliance with Germany and Italy, which was called the Axis as it wanted to take control of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. The U.S. had not joined

the fighting, although many Americans wanted to join the war to stop the Axis from taking over Europe and Asia. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to discourage Japan from invading countries in Asia. In early 1941, he moved the U.S. warships in the Pacific from San Diego, California to Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii. Japan needed oil. The Dutch East Indies, which is now Indonesia, had a large supply of oil and the Japanese government decided to invade it in order to have an oil supply. They also developed a plan to keep the U.S. from interfering with the invasion. On Sunday, December 7, 1941, over 350 Japanese war planes from six aircraft carriers began bombing the U.S. ships at Pearl Harbor. The surprise attack began at 7:48 a.m. and was over in 90 minutes. Eight U.S. battleships were damaged; four had been sunk. Over 2,400 U.S. military personnel had been killed.

Why were Germany and Italy fighting in Europe?

1. Italy wanted to rule over Germany.
2. Germany wanted to rule over Italy.
3. Both countries wanted to expand their territories.
4. Both countries wanted to rule over Britain.

**Correct Answer :-**

- Both countries wanted to expand their territories.

11) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:

**It is breakfast time. You are looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for it on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies! Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house. The first step - remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food on the floor. Take out the trash. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink.**

Why should you not spray pesticide to kill fruit flies?

1. It will be harmful to other flies.
2. It will spread poison inside the kitchen.
3. It will get rid of the bugs.
4. It will kill the fruit flies.

**Correct Answer :-**

- It will spread poison inside the kitchen.

12) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:

**It is breakfast time. You are looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for it on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies! Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house. The first step - remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food on the floor. Take out the trash. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink.**

How will you get rid of fruit flies from your kitchen?

1. By eating the fruit you bring home quickly.
2. By not buying any fresh fruit and vegetables.
3. By storing fresh fruits and vegetables in the refrigerator.
4. By giving decayed fruit to your pets.

**Correct Answer :-**

- By storing fresh fruits and vegetables in the refrigerator.

**13) Read the passage and answer the question given with one of the options:**

**It is breakfast time. You are looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for it on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies! Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house. The first step - remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food on the floor. Take out the trash. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink.**

**What are fruit flies?**

1. Insects that don't like fruit.
2. Flies that look like fruit.
3. The white worms that are found in rotting vegetables.
4. Tiny insects that are found on ripe fruit.

**Correct Answer :-**

- Tiny insects that are found on ripe fruit.

**14) Choose the right tag:**

**Every student has to register before the end of the first week of class, \_\_\_\_\_?**

1. didn't he
2. hasn't he
3. isn't he
4. doesn't he

**Correct Answer :-**

- hasn't he

**15) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

**Earthquakes frequently occur in Japan.**

1. often
2. occasionally
3. always
4. commonly

**Correct Answer :-**

- occasionally

**16) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.**

**A large crowd watched the game.**

1. The game is watched by a large crowd.
2. The game was watched by a large crowd.
3. The game was being watched by large crowd.
4. Game was watching a large crowd.

**Correct Answer :-**

- The game was watched by a large crowd.

**17) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:**

**Although it \_\_\_\_\_ for days, the cricket pitch was in perfect condition.**

1. had been raining
2. had raining
3. is raining
4. has been raining

**Correct Answer :-**

- had been raining

**18) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:**

**I can't get into the room. I \_\_\_\_\_ the keys.**

1. had lost
2. loose
3. has lost
4. have lost

**Correct Answer :-**

- have lost

**19) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:**

**She \_\_\_\_\_ some friends.**

1. had been visiting
2. had been visited
3. had visiting
4. is been visited

**Correct Answer :-**

- had been visiting

**20) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

**Seldom is the weather more dramatic than when thunderstorms strike.**

1. noticeable
2. fair
3. inconspicuous
4. full of drama

**Correct Answer :-**

- noticeable

**21) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.**  
\_\_\_\_\_ it is hot outside, I wore shorts.

1. Now when
2. Now that
3. Since
4. Just as

**Correct Answer :-**

- Since

**22) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:**

**When public officials wish to state their ideas to \_\_\_ public, they often call \_\_\_ press conference.**

1. the ... the
2. the ... a
3. no article required ... a
4. a ... a

**Correct Answer :-**

- the ... a

**23) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:**

**Please give me \_\_\_\_\_one-rupee note from the ones that you have been collecting for a while.**

1. the
2. a
3. no article
4. an

**Correct Answer :-**

- a

**24) Choose an appropriate determiner for the given sentence.**

\_\_\_\_\_ kittens are taught to hunt by their mothers.

1. Any
2. Most
3. Every
4. Much

**Correct Answer :-**

- Most

**25) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:**

**Walk carefully lest you \_\_\_\_\_ fall.**

1. may
2. will

3. should

4. could

**Correct Answer :-**

- should

**26) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:**

**I am going to the market. Shall I get \_\_\_\_\_ for you?**

1. nothing

2. anything

3. something

4. everywhere

**Correct Answer :-**

- something

**27) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.**

**A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft**

1. Astronaut

2. Wanderer

3. Pilot

4. Voyager

**Correct Answer :-**

- Astronaut

**28) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:**

**You mustn't be afraid to speak your mind.**

1. to speak impressively

2. to speak loudly

3. to speak exactly what is in your mind

4. to speak clearly

**Correct Answer :-**

- to speak exactly what is in your mind

**29) Choose the right tag:**

**Kumar's friends rarely eat in restaurants, \_\_\_\_\_?**

1. don't they

2. did they

3. do they

4. didn't they

**Correct Answer :-**

- do they

**30) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?**

**Don't drop waste paper. You're going through the factory.**

1. Don't drop waste paper while going through the factory.
2. Don't you drop waste paper while going through the factory!
3. While you are going through the factory, don't waste paper.
4. As you are going through the factory, don't you drop waste paper?

**Correct Answer :-**

- Don't drop waste paper while going through the factory.

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोदत्त प्रश्नं शुद्धविकल्पेन सूचयत -

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः ।  
अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ॥

अभ्यासाद् धार्यते विद्या कुलं शीलेन धार्यते ।  
गुणेन जायते त्वार्यः कोपो नेत्रेण गम्यते ॥

‘रिपु’ पदस्य पर्यायपदमिदम् अस्ति ।

1. मित्रम्
2. शत्रुः
3. मित्रः
4. वृक्षः

**Correct Answer :-**

- शत्रुः

2) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोदत्त प्रश्नं शुद्धविकल्पेन सूचयत -

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः ।  
अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ॥

अभ्यासाद् धार्यते विद्या कुलं शीलेन धार्यते ।  
गुणेन जायते त्वार्यः कोपो नेत्रेण गम्यते ॥

‘त्वार्यः’पदस्य पदविच्छेदः एवं भवति।

1. त्व+आर्यः

2. तु+अर्यः

3. तु+आर्यः

4. त्वा+आर्यः

Correct Answer :-

3. तु+आर्यः

3) परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

श्री लालबहादूरः १९०४ तमे वर्षे उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुगलसरायनगरं स्वजन्मना अलङ्कृतवान्। बाल्ये एव अस्य पिता श्री शारदाप्रसादः स्वर्गलोकमगच्छत्। अस्य माता श्रीमती दुलारी एनं महता यत्नेन पालितवती। मुगलसरायनगरे एव शिक्षां लब्ध्वा असौ उच्चशिक्षायै वाराणसीमगच्छत्। तत्र च स्वमातामहस्य सन्निधौ अवसत्। तदानीं सत्याग्रहसंग्रामे एषः निगृहीतः कारागारे निक्षिप्तोऽभवत्। कारागारविमुक्तः असौ काशीविश्वविद्यालये पठन् 'शास्त्री' उपाधिम् अधिगतवान्। तदा च प्रयागं गत्वा असौ स्वदेशकार्ये लीनः अभवत्। एषः प्रयागमण्डलस्थायाः कांग्रेससंस्थायाः पूर्वं सचिवः, पश्चात् च प्रधानः अभवत्। १९४७ तमे वर्षे स्वतन्त्रभारते असौ उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुख्यमन्त्रिमहोदयस्य श्रीगोविन्दवल्लभपन्तस्य सभासचिवपदमलभत्। अयं अखिलभारतीय-कांग्रेससमितेः महामन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। प्रथमं साधारणनिर्वाचनानन्तरं श्रीजवाहरलालमहोदयेन असौ रेलमन्त्रिपदे नियुक्तः अभवत्। द्वितीये निर्वाचने प्रयागात् लोकसभासदस्यरूपेण निर्वाचितः अयं वाणिज्यमन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। श्रीजवाहरलालस्य मरणानन्तरम् असौ भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। तदा पाकिस्तानीयाः पूर्वं कच्छे पश्चात् जम्मू-काश्मीरप्रदेशे आक्रमणं कृतवन्तः। तदा असौ सिंहगर्जनं कृत्वा भारतीयसैनिकान् आदिष्टवान् प्रत्याक्रमणाय। तस्मिन् संघर्षे पाकिस्तान-सैन्यबल-साकमेव तस्य देशस्य प्रतिष्ठा अपि विचूर्णिता अभवत्। अतः श्रीलालबहादूरः वीरत्वेन, नीतिकुशलत्वेन च विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्।

लालबहादूरस्य माता एषा-

1. श्रीमती विजयाम्बा

2. श्रीमती दुलारी



3. श्रीमती
4. काशीबाई

Correct Answer :-

- श्रीमती दुलारी

4) भारत: ----- ।

1. यत्
2. ढक्
3. अण्
4. अङ्

Correct Answer :-

- अण्

5) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोदत्त प्रश्नं शुद्धविकल्पेन सूचयत -

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः ।

अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ॥

अभ्यासाद् धार्यते विद्या कुलं शीलेन धार्यते ।

गुणेन ज्ञायते त्वार्यः कोपो नेत्रेण गम्यते ॥

नेत्रेण एतत्गम्यते ।

1. प्रीतिः
2. कोपः
3. मोहः
4. भक्तिः

Correct Answer :-

- कोपः

6) कर्तुरीप्सिततमं \_\_\_\_ ।

1. करणम्
2. सम्प्रदानम्
3. कर्म
4. कर्तृ

Correct Answer :-

- कर्म

7) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दूरस्थोऽपि न दूरस्थो यो यस्य मनसि स्थितः ।

यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥

उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् ।

आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुः आत्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥

अनेन आत्मा उद्धरेत् ।

1. जलेन
2. मनसा
3. देहेन
4. आत्मना

Correct Answer :-

- आत्मना

8) माघकवेः कव्यनाम किम् ?

1. कादम्बरी
2. शिशुपालवधम्
3. अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्
4. नैषधीयचरितम्

Correct Answer :-

शिशुपालवधम्

9)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

संस्कृतसाहित्ये कालिदासः कविशिरोमणिः गण्यते। कालिदासस्य सूक्तयः अविदितगुणाः अपि श्रोतृणां कर्णेषु मधुनो धारां प्रवाहयन्ति। ताभिः तासां कर्ता सजीवः साकारः एव पुरतः उपस्थितः इव भाति। यत् आंग्लसाहित्ये शेक्सपीयरस्य स्थानं तदेव गीर्वाणवाणी साहित्ये कालिदासस्य अस्ति। अयं कविसाम्राट् किं स्थानं स्वजन्मना अलंकृतवान् कं च कालं स्वभाषया द्योतयामास इति तु निश्चितं न ज्ञायते। इतिहासकाराः पुरातत्त्वगवेषकाः च एतस्मिन् विषये विभिन्नानि मतानि धारयन्ति। तथापि बहुसंमतं मतमेतत् यत् स गुप्तसाम्राज्यकाले अभवत्। कालिदास एव भारतीये साहित्ये सर्वोत्तमं संसारे प्रसिद्धं च नाटकं “अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तलम्” व्यरचयत्। कालिदासस्य कवित्वगुणाः अवर्णनीयाः सन्ति। स स्वाभाविक्या प्रतिभया, सरलया भाषया, प्रसादगुणगुम्फितया शैल्या च काव्यानि रचितवान्। कालिदासस्य पात्राणि आदर्शभूतानि सन्ति। कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिवर्णनमद्भुतम्। तस्य कवितासु भावाः विशदाः, अलङ्कारादयः शोभावर्धकाः न तु भारभूताः। उपमा कालिदासस्य विशिष्टा। अस्य पदानां चयनं सुरुचिपूर्णं वाक्यगुंफनशैली च उत्कृष्टा। अस्य सर्वा कविता सुमन्द-मधुर-संगीतपूर्णा इव प्रतिभाति। अद्यापि कविरेषः स्वयशःशरीरेण न केवलं भारते अपि तु समस्ते संसारे जीवति।

कालिदासः अस्मिन् युगे आसीदिति बहुसंमतं मतमस्ति-

1. मौर्ययुगे
2. गुप्तयुगे
3. होयसलयुगे
4. चोलयुगे

Correct Answer :-

गुप्तयुगे

10)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

संस्कृतसाहित्ये कालिदासः कविशिरोमणिः गण्यते। कालिदासस्य सूक्तयः अविदितगुणाः अपि श्रोतृणां कर्णेषु मधुनो धारां प्रवाहयन्ति। ताभिः तासां कर्ता सजीवः साकारः एव पुरतः उपस्थितः इव भाति। यत् आंग्लसाहित्ये शेक्सपीयरस्य स्थानं तदेव गीर्वाणवाणी साहित्ये कालिदासस्य अस्ति। अयं कविसाम्राट् किं स्थानं स्वजन्मना अलंकृतवान् कं च कालं स्वभाषया द्योतयामास इति तु निश्चितं न ज्ञायते। इतिहासकाराः पुरातत्त्वगवेषकाः च एतस्मिन् विषये विभिन्नानि मतानि धारयन्ति। तथापि बहुसंमतं मतमेतत् यत् स गुप्तसाम्राज्यकाले अभवत्। कालिदास एव भारतीये साहित्ये सर्वोत्तमं संसारे प्रसिद्धं च नाटकं “अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तलम्” व्यरचयत्। कालिदासस्य कवित्वगुणाः अवर्णनीयाः सन्ति। स स्वाभाविक्या प्रतिभया, सरलया भाषया, प्रसादगुणगुम्फितया शैल्या च काव्यानि रचितवान्। कालिदासस्य पात्राणि आदर्शभूतानि सन्ति। कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिवर्णनमद्भुतम्। तस्य कवितासु भावाः विशदाः, अलङ्कारादयः शोभावर्धकाः न तु भारभूताः। उपमा कालिदासस्य विशिष्टा। अस्य पदानां चयनं सुरुचिपूर्णं वाक्यगुंफनशैली च उत्कृष्टा। अस्य सर्वा कविता सुमन्द-मधुर-संगीतपूर्णा इव प्रतिभाति। अद्यापि कविरेषः स्वयशःशरीरेण न केवलं भारते अपि तु समस्ते संसारे जीवति।

गवेषकाः इत्यस्य पदस्य अर्थमस्ति-

1. अन्वेषकाः
2. गोपालकाः
3. गोभक्षकाः
4. गोरक्षकाः

Correct Answer :-

1. अन्वेषकाः

11)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

श्री लालबहादूरः १९०४ तमे वर्षे उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुगलसरायनगरं स्वजन्मना अलङ्कृतवान्। बाल्ये एव अस्य पिता श्री शारदाप्रसादः स्वर्गलोकमगच्छत्। अस्य माता श्रीमती दुलारी एनं महता यत्नेन पालितवती। मुगलसरायनगरे एव शिक्षां लब्ध्वा असौ उच्चशिक्षायै वाराणसीमगच्छत्। तत्र च स्वमातामहस्य सन्निधौ अवसत्। तदानीं सत्याग्रहसंग्रामे एषः निगृहीतः कारागारे निक्षिप्तोऽभवत्। कारागारविमुक्तः असौ काशीविश्वविद्यालये पठन् 'शास्त्री' उपाधिम् अधिगतवान्। तदा च प्रयागं गत्वा असौ स्वदेशकार्ये लीनः अभवत्। एषः प्रयागमण्डलस्थायाः कांग्रेससंस्थायाः पूर्वं सचिवः, पश्चात् च प्रधानः अभवत्। १९४७ तमे वर्षे स्वतन्त्रभारते असौ उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुख्यमन्त्रिमहोदयस्य श्रीगोविन्दवल्लभपन्तस्य सभासचिवपदमलभत। अयं अखिलभारतीय-कांग्रेससमितेः महामन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। प्रथमं साधारणनिर्वाचनानन्तरं श्रीजवाहरलालमहोदयेन असौ रेलमन्त्रिपदे नियुक्तः अभवत्। द्वितीये निर्वाचने प्रयागात् लोकसभासदस्यरूपेण निर्वाचितः अयं वाणिज्यमन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। श्रीजवाहरलालस्य मरणानन्तरम् असौ भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। तदा पाकिस्तानीयाः पूर्वं कच्छे पश्चात् जम्मू-काश्मीरप्रदेशे आक्रमणं कृतवन्तः। तदा असौ सिंहगर्जनं कृत्वा भारतीयसैनिकान् आदिष्टवान् प्रत्याक्रमणाय। तस्मिन् संघर्षे पाकिस्तान-सैन्यबल-साकमेव तस्य देशस्य प्रतिष्ठा अपि विचूर्णिता अभवत्। अतः श्रीलालबहादूरः वीरत्वेन, नीतिकुशलत्वेन च विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्।

अस्य सन्निधौ स्थित्वा लालबहादूरः उच्चशिक्षणं समाप्तवान्-

1. मातामहस्य
2. मितामहस्य
3. पितुः
4. मातुलस्य

Correct Answer :-

1. मातामहस्य

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दूरस्थोऽपि न दूरस्थो यो यस्य मनसि स्थितः ।  
यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥

उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् ।  
आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुः आत्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥

एवं प्रकारकः नरः समीपस्थः न भवति ।

1. समाधिस्थः
2. दूरस्थः
3. समीपस्थः
4. अहत्स्थः

Correct Answer :-

• अहत्स्थः

13)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

संस्कृतसाहित्ये कालिदासः कविशिरोमणिः गण्यते। कालिदासस्य सूक्तयः अविदितगुणाः अपि श्रोतृणां कर्णेषु मधुनो धारां प्रवाहयन्ति। ताभिः तासां कर्ता सजीवः साकारः एव पुरतः उपस्थितः इव भाति। यत् आंग्लसाहित्ये शेक्सपीयरस्य स्थानं तदेव गीर्वाणवाणी साहित्ये कालिदासस्य अस्ति। अयं कविसाम्राट् किं स्थानं स्वजन्मना अलंकृतवान् कं च कालं स्वभाषया द्योतयामास इति तु निश्चितं न ज्ञायते। इतिहासकाराः पुरातत्त्वगवेषकाः च एतस्मिन् विषये विभिन्नानि मतानि धारयन्ति। तथापि बहुसंमतं मतमेतत् यत् स गुप्तसाम्राज्यकाले अभवत्। कालिदास एव भारतीये साहित्ये सर्वोत्तमं संसारे प्रसिद्धं च नाटकं “अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तलम्” व्यरचयत्। कालिदासस्य कवित्वगुणाः अवर्णनीयाः सन्ति। स स्वाभाविक्या प्रतिभया, सरलया भाषया, प्रसादगुणगुम्फितया शैल्या च काव्यानि रचितवान्। कालिदासस्य पात्राणि आदर्शभूतानि सन्ति। कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिवर्णनमद्भुतम्। तस्य कवितासु भावाः विशदाः, अलङ्कारादयः शोभावर्धकाः न तु भारभूताः। उपमा कालिदासस्य विशिष्टा। अस्य पदानां चयनं सुरुचिपूर्णं वाक्यगुंफनशैली च उत्कृष्टा। अस्य सर्वा कविता सुमन्द-मधुर-संगीतपूर्णा इव प्रतिभाति। अद्यापि कविरेषः स्वयशःशरीरेण न केवलं भारते अपि तु समस्ते संसारे जीवति।

एतेषु एकं कालिदासस्य प्रसिद्धं नाटकम् अस्ति-

1. चारुदत्तम्
2. अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्
3. रघुवंशम्
4. मेघदूतम्

Correct Answer :-

- अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्

14) पद्यं नाम किम्?

1. पञ्चपादात्मकम्
2. दशपादात्मकम्
3. नवपादात्मकम्
4. चतुष्पादात्मकम्

Correct Answer :-

. चतुष्पादात्मकम्

15) युधिष्ठिरः ----- समासः।

1. अलुक् समासः

2. सप्तमी तत्पुरुषः

3. नञ् तत्पुरुषः

4. उपपद तत्पुरुषः

Correct Answer :-

. अलुक् समासः

16) वेदस्य अन्तिमो भागः कः ?

1. ब्राह्मणम्

2. उपनिषत्

3. आरण्यकः

4. संहिता

Correct Answer :-

. उपनिषत्

17) क्रियापदस्य मूलरूपम् किम्?

1. विभक्तिः

2. धातुः

3. लकारः

4. तिङन्तः

Correct Answer :-

. धातुः

18)



श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दूरस्थोऽपि न दूरस्थो यो यस्य मनसि स्थितः ।  
यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥

उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् ।  
आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुः आत्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥

आत्मनः बन्धुः एषः अस्ति ।

1. देहः
2. आत्मा
3. पादः
4. जीवः

Correct Answer :-

. आत्मा

19) वर्णमालायां कति व्यञ्जनानि सन्ति ?

1. 33
2. 13
3. 43
4. 23

Correct Answer :-

. 33

20)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

संस्कृतसाहित्ये कालिदासः कविशिरोमणिः गण्यते। कालिदासस्य सूक्तयः अविदितगुणाः अपि श्रोतॄणां कर्णेषु मधुनो धारां प्रवाहयन्ति। ताभिः तासां कर्ता सजीवः साकारः एव पुरतः उपस्थितः इव भाति। यत् आंग्लसाहित्ये शेक्सपीयरस्य स्थानं तदेव गीर्वाणवाणी साहित्ये कालिदासस्य अस्ति। अयं कविसाम्राट् किं स्थानं स्वजन्मना अलंकृतवान् कं च कालं स्वभाषया द्योतयामास इति तु निश्चितं न जायते। इतिहासकाराः पुरातत्त्वगवेषकाः च एतस्मिन् विषये विभिन्नानि मतानि धारयन्ति। तथापि बहुसंमतं मतमेतत् यत् स गुप्तसाम्राज्यकाले अभवत्। कालिदास एव भारतीये साहित्ये सर्वोत्तमं संसारे प्रसिद्धं च नाटकं “अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तलम्” व्यरचयत्। कालिदासस्य कवित्वगुणाः अवर्णनीयाः सन्ति। स स्वाभाविक्या प्रतिभया, सरलया भाषया, प्रसादगुणगुम्फितया शैल्या च काव्यानि रचितवान्। कालिदासस्य पात्राणि आदर्शभूतानि सन्ति। कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिवर्णनमद्भुतम्। तस्य कवितासु भावाः विशदाः, अलङ्कारादयः शोभावर्धकाः न तु भारभूताः। उपमा कालिदासस्य विशिष्टा। अस्य पदानां चयनं सुरुचिपूर्णं वाक्यगुंफनशैली च उत्कृष्टा। अस्य सर्वा कविता सुमन्द-मधुर-संगीतपूर्णा इव प्रतिभाति। अद्यापि कविरेषः स्वयशःशरीरेण न केवलं भारते अपि तु समस्ते संसारे जीवति।

अस्य अलंकारस्य प्रयोगे कालिदासः विशिष्टः अस्ति-

1. रूपक
2. उत्प्रेक्षा
3. व्यतिरेक
4. उपमा

Correct Answer :-

- उपमा

21)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोदत्त प्रश्नं शुद्धविकल्पेन सूचयत -

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः ।

अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ॥

अभ्यासाद् धार्यते विद्या कुलं शीलेन धार्यते ।

गुणेन ज्ञायते त्वार्यः कोपो नेत्रेण गम्यते ॥

अभ्यासात् एषा धार्यते ।

1. विद्या
2. मनः
3. देहः
4. आत्मा

Correct Answer :-

. विद्या

22)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

श्री लालबहादूरः १९०४ तमे वर्षे उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुगलसरायनगरं स्वजन्मना अलङ्कृतवान्। बाल्ये एव अस्य पिता श्री शारदाप्रसादः स्वर्गलोकमगच्छत्। अस्य माता श्रीमती दुलारी एनं महता यत्नेन पालितवती। मुगलसरायनगरे एव शिक्षां लब्ध्वा असौ उच्चशिक्षायै वाराणसीमगच्छत्। तत्र च स्वमातामहस्य सन्निधौ अवसत्। तदानीं सत्याग्रहसंग्रामे एषः निगृहीतः कारागारे निक्षिप्तोऽभवत्। कारागारविमुक्तः असौ काशीविश्वविद्यालये पठन् 'शास्त्री' उपाधिम् अधिगतवान्। तदा च प्रयागं गत्वा असौ स्वदेशकार्ये लीनः अभवत्। एषः प्रयागमण्डलस्थायाः कांग्रेससंस्थायाः पूर्वं सचिवः, पश्चात् च प्रधानः अभवत्। १९४७ तमे वर्षे स्वतन्त्रभारते असौ उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुख्यमन्त्रिमहोदयस्य श्रीगोविन्दवल्लभपन्तस्य सभासचिवपदमलभत। अयं अखिलभारतीय-कांग्रेससमितेः महामन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। प्रथमं साधारणनिर्वाचनानन्तरं श्रीजवाहरलालमहोदयेन असौ रेलमन्त्रिपदे नियुक्तः अभवत्। द्वितीये निर्वाचने प्रयागात् लोकसभासदस्यरूपेण निर्वाचितः अयं वाणिज्यमन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। श्रीजवाहरलालस्य मरणानन्तरम् असौ भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। तदा पाकिस्तानीयाः पूर्वं कच्छे पश्चात् जम्मू-काश्मीरप्रदेशे आक्रमणं कृतवन्तः। तदा असौ सिंहगर्जनं कृत्वा भारतीयसैनिकान् आदिष्टवान् प्रत्याक्रमणाय। तस्मिन् संघर्षे पाकिस्तान-सैन्यबल-साकमेव तस्य देशस्य प्रतिष्ठा अपि विचूर्णिता अभवत्। अतः श्रीलालबहादूरः वीरत्वेन, नीतिकुशलत्वेन च विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्।

लालबहादूरः अत्र 'शास्त्री' इत्युपाधिं प्राप्तवान्-

1. नलन्दाविश्वविद्यालये
2. हिन्दूविश्वविद्यालये
3. कर्णाटकविश्वविद्यालये
4. काशीविश्वविद्यालये

Correct Answer :-

- काशीविश्वविद्यालये

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोदत्त प्रश्नं शुद्धविकल्पेन सूचयत -

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः ।

अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ॥

अभ्यासाद् धार्यते विद्या कुलं शीलेन धार्यते ।

गुणेन ज्ञायते त्वार्यः कोपो नेत्रेण गम्यते ॥

अनेन रिपुमित्रे निबध्येते ।

1. देहेन
2. अर्थेन
3. आत्मना
4. सूत्रेण

Correct Answer :-

. अर्थेन

24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

संस्कृतसाहित्ये कालिदासः कविशिरोमणिः गण्यते। कालिदासस्य सूक्तयः अविदितगुणाः अपि श्रोतॄणां कर्णेषु मधुनो धारां प्रवाहयन्ति। ताभिः तासां कर्ता सजीवः साकारः एव पुरतः उपस्थितः इव भाति। यत् आंग्लसाहित्ये शेक्सपीयरस्य स्थानं तदेव गीर्वाणवाणी साहित्ये कालिदासस्य अस्ति। अयं कविसाम्राट् किं स्थानं स्वजन्मना अलंकृतवान् कं च कालं स्वभाषया द्योतयामास इति तु निश्चितं न ज्ञायते। इतिहासकाराः पुरातत्त्वगवेषकाः च एतस्मिन् विषये विभिन्नानि मतानि धारयन्ति। तथापि बहुसंमतं मतमेतत् यत् स गुप्तसाम्राज्यकाले अभवत्। कालिदास एव भारतीये साहित्ये सर्वोत्तमं संसारे प्रसिद्धं च नाटकं “अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तलम्” व्यरचयत्। कालिदासस्य कवित्वगुणाः अवर्णनीयाः सन्ति। स स्वाभाविक्या प्रतिभया, सरलया भाषया, प्रसादगुणगुम्फितया शैल्या च काव्यानि रचितवान्। कालिदासस्य पात्राणि आदर्शभूतानि सन्ति। कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिवर्णनमद्भुतम्। तस्य कवितासु भावाः विशदाः, अलङ्कारादयः शोभावर्धकाः न तु भारभूताः। उपमा कालिदासस्य विशिष्टा। अस्य पदानां चयनं सुरुचिपूर्णं वाक्यगुंफनशैली च उत्कृष्टा। अस्य सर्वा कविता सुमन्द-मधुर-संगीतपूर्णा इव प्रतिभाति। अद्यापि कविरेषः स्वयशःशरीरेण न केवलं भारते अपि तु समस्ते संसारे जीवति।

मधु शब्दस्य लिंगः अयमस्ति-

1. स्त्रीलिंगः
2. पुल्लिंगः
3. नपुंसकलिंगः
4. उभयलिंगः

Correct Answer :-

- नपुंसकलिंगः

25)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

श्री लालबहादूरः १९०४ तमे वर्षे उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुगलसरायनगरं स्वजन्मना अलङ्कृतवान्। बाल्ये एव अस्य पिता श्री शारदाप्रसादः स्वर्गलोकमगच्छत्। अस्य माता श्रीमती दुलारी एनं महता यत्नेन पालितवती। मुगलसरायनगरे एव शिक्षां लब्ध्वा असौ उच्चशिक्षायै वाराणसीमगच्छत्। तत्र च स्वमातामहस्य सन्निधौ अवसत्। तदानीं सत्याग्रहसंग्रामे एषः निगृहीतः कारागारे निक्षिप्तोऽभवत्। कारागारविमुक्तः असौ काशीविश्वविद्यालये पठन् 'शास्त्री' उपाधिम् अधिगतवान्। तदा च प्रयागं गत्वा असौ स्वदेशकार्ये लीनः अभवत्। एषः प्रयागमण्डलस्थायाः कांग्रेससंस्थायाः पूर्वं सचिवः, पश्चात् च प्रधानः अभवत्। १९४७ तमे वर्षे स्वतन्त्रभारते असौ उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुख्यमन्त्रिमहोदयस्य श्रीगोविन्दवल्लभपन्तस्य सभासचिवपदमलभत। अयं अखिलभारतीय-कांग्रेससमितेः महामन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। प्रथमं साधारणनिर्वाचनानन्तरं श्रीजवाहरलालमहोदयेन असौ रेलमन्त्रिपदे नियुक्तः अभवत्। द्वितीये निर्वाचने प्रयागात् लोकसभासदस्यरूपेण निर्वाचितः अयं वाणिज्यमन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। श्रीजवाहरलालस्य मरणानन्तरम् असौ भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। तदा पाकिस्तानीयाः पूर्वं कच्छे पश्चात् जम्मू-काश्मीरप्रदेशे आक्रमणं कृतवन्तः। तदा असौ सिंहगर्जनं कृत्वा भारतीयसैनिकान् आदिष्टवान् प्रत्याक्रमणाय। तस्मिन् संघर्षे पाकिस्तान-सैन्यबल-साकमेव तस्य देशस्य प्रतिष्ठा अपि विचूर्णिता अभवत्। अतः श्रीलालबहादूरः वीरत्वेन, नीतिकुशलत्वेन च विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्।

प्रत्याक्रमणम्- इत्यत्र सन्धिविभजनम् एवं भवति-

1. प्रत्याक्+रमणम्
2. प्रत्य+आक्रमणम्
3. प्रति+आक्रमणम्
4. प्रीति+आक्रमणम्

Correct Answer :-

- प्रति+आक्रमणम्

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

श्री लालबहादूरः १९०४ तमे वर्षे उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुगलसरायनगरं स्वजन्मना अलङ्कृतवान्। बाल्ये एव अस्य पिता श्री शारदाप्रसादः स्वर्गलोकमगच्छत्। अस्य माता श्रीमती दुलारी एनं महता यत्नेन पालितवती। मुगलसरायनगरे एव शिक्षां लब्ध्वा असौ उच्चशिक्षायै वाराणसीमगच्छत्। तत्र च स्वमातामहस्य सन्निधौ अवसत्। तदानीं सत्याग्रहसंग्रामे एषः निगृहीतः कारागारे निक्षिप्तोऽभवत्। कारागारविमुक्तः असौ काशीविश्वविद्यालये पठन् 'शास्त्री' उपाधिम् अधिगतवान्। तदा च प्रयागं गत्वा असौ स्वदेशकार्ये लीनः अभवत्। एषः प्रयागमण्डलस्थायाः कांग्रेससंस्थायाः पूर्वं सचिवः, पश्चात् च प्रधानः अभवत्। १९४७ तमे वर्षे स्वतन्त्रभारते असौ उत्तरप्रदेशस्य मुख्यमन्त्रिमहोदयस्य श्रीगोविन्दवल्लभपन्तस्य सभासचिवपदमलभत। अयं अखिलभारतीय-कांग्रेससमितेः महामन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। प्रथमं साधारणनिर्वाचनानन्तरं श्रीजवाहरलालमहोदयेन असौ रेलमन्त्रिपदे नियुक्तः अभवत्। द्वितीये निर्वाचने प्रयागात् लोकसभासदस्यरूपेण निर्वाचितः अयं वाणिज्यमन्त्रिपदं प्राप्तवान्। श्रीजवाहरलालस्य मरणानन्तरम् असौ भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। तदा पाकिस्तानीयाः पूर्वं कच्छे पश्चात् जम्मू-काश्मीरप्रदेशे आक्रमणं कृतवन्तः। तदा असौ सिंहगर्जनं कृत्वा भारतीयसैनिकान् आदिष्टवान् प्रत्याक्रमणाय। तस्मिन् संघर्षे पाकिस्तान-सैन्यबल-साकमेव तस्य देशस्य प्रतिष्ठा अपि विचूर्णिता अभवत्। अतः श्रीलालबहादूरः वीरत्वेन, नीतिकुशलत्वेन च विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्।

एतेषु अयं गुणः शास्त्री महोदये नासीत्-

धनार्जनम्

1. प्रामाणिकता
2. त्यागः
3. सेवा

Correct Answer :-

धनार्जनम्

27) 'शोभा' इत्यस्य पर्यायपदम् किम्?

1. हिमानी



2. च्छविः
3. प्रालेयम्
4. तुषारम्

Correct Answer :-

. च्छविः

28) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दूरस्थोऽपि न दूरस्थो यो यस्य मनसि स्थितः ।

यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥

उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् ।

आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुः आत्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥

मनसि स्थितः पुरुषः अत्रस्थः भवति ।

1. समीपस्थः
2. दूरस्थः
3. गृहस्थः
4. समाधिस्थः

Correct Answer :-

. समीपस्थः

29)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दूरस्थोऽपि न दूरस्थो यो यस्य मनसि स्थितः ।  
यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥

उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत् ।  
आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बंधुः आत्मैव रिपुरात्मनः ॥

‘आत्मैव’ अत्रायं सन्धिः भवति।

1. यण्
2. गुण
3. सवर्णदीर्घ
4. वृद्धि

Correct Answer :-

. वृद्धि

30) “बभूव” अस्य मध्यमपुरुषैकवचनरूपम् अस्ति-

1. बभूवथ
2. बभूव
3. बभूवथुः
4. बभूविथ

Correct Answer :-

. बभूविथ

Topic:- Science (SCI)

1) The frequency of wave produced from a device is 50,000 Hz . It is equivalent to: /

एक यंत्र से उत्पादित तरंग की आवृत्ति 50,000 हर्ट्ज (Hz) है। यह निम्न के समान है:

1. 5kHz / 5 किलोहर्ट्ज
2. 50kHz / 50 किलोहर्ट्ज
3. 500kHz / 500 किलोहर्ट्ज

4. 5000kHz / 5000 किलोहर्ट्ज

**Correct Answer :-**

- 50kHz / 50 किलोहर्ट्ज

2)

The following are the pH values of some commonly known solutions:

Substance.	pH value.
Acid rain	5.6
Gastric juice.	1.0
Lemon juice	2.5
Tomato juice	4.1

Which one of them is the most acidic? /

निम्नलिखित कुछ जात विलयनों के pH मान हैं:

पदार्थ.	पीएच मान
अम्ल वर्षा	5.6
आमाशय रस	1.0
नींबू का रस	2.5
टमाटर का रस	4.1

इनमें से कौन-सा सबसे अधिक अम्लीय है?

1. Acid rain / अम्ल वर्षा
2. Lemon juice / नींबू का रस
3. Gastric juice / आमाशय रस
4. Tomato juice / टमाटर का रस

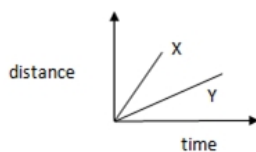
**Correct Answer :-**

- Gastric juice / आमाशय रस

3)

The given distance–time graph shows the motion of two motor bikes X and Y along a straight road. Which of the following statements is wrong?

दिया गया दूरी-समय ग्राफ एक सीधी सड़क के साथ दो मोटर बाइक X और Y के चाल को दर्शाता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है?



1. X takes more time than Y to cover a particular distance. /  
एक निश्चित दूरी को तय करने के लिए X को Y से अधिक समय लगता है।
2. Y takes more time than X to cover a particular distance. /  
एक निश्चित दूरी को तय करने के लिए Y को X से अधिक समय लगता है।
3. Bike X covers more distance than Y. /  
बाइक X, बाइक Y की अपेक्षा अधिक दूरी तय करती है।
4. Bike X moves faster than the Bike Y. /  
बाइक X, बाइक Y की अपेक्षा अधिक तेज है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- X takes more time than Y to cover a particular distance. /  
एक निश्चित दूरी को तय करने के लिए X को Y से अधिक समय लगता है।

4) In the aquatic food chain consisting of crane, phyto planktons, tadpoles and fish , the position of crane is: /

जलीय खाद्य श्रृंखला जिसमें सारस (क्रेन), पादप प्लवक (phyto planktons), टैडपोल और मछली हैं, क्रेन की स्थिति होगी-

1. I trophic level / I पौष्टिकता स्तर
2. II trophic level / II पौष्टिकता स्तर
3. III trophic level / III पौष्टिकता स्तर
4. IV trophic level / IV पौष्टिकता स्तर

**Correct Answer :-**

- IV trophic level / IV पौष्टिकता स्तर

5) To teach diverse, difficult to understand concepts in science, a blend of text, audio, animation, video, still images or interactivity content forms can be used. This method is known as: / विज्ञान में विविध, समझने में कठिन अवधारणाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए, टेक्स्ट, ऑडियो, एनिमेशन, वीडियो, स्थिर छवियों के मिश्रण या अन्तरक्रियाशीलता विषय-वस्तु रूपों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस विधि को कहा जाता है:

1. Information and technology communication enabled learning / सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार सक्षम अधिगम
2. Multimedia approach / मल्टीमीडिया दृष्टिकोण
3. Documented problem solving / प्रलेखित समस्या-समाधान
4. Video clips / वीडियो क्लिप

**Correct Answer :-**

- Multimedia approach / मल्टीमीडिया दृष्टिकोण

6) The focal length of a convex mirror in air is 15 cm. When it is immersed in water, the radius of curvature of the mirror will be: /

वायु में एक उत्तल दर्पण की नाभिय लंबाई (focal length) 15 सेमी है। जब इसे पानी में डुबाया जाता है, दर्पण के वक्रता की त्रिज्या होगी:

1. 30 cm/ 30 सेमी
2. 7.5 cm / 7.5 सेमी
3. 45 cm / 45 सेमी
4. 15 cm / 15 सेमी

**Correct Answer :-**

- 30 cm/ 30 सेमी

7) Lightning conductor is a device used: /

तड़ित चालक (लाईटनिंग कंडक्टर) एक उपकरण का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है:

1. To protect the buildings from the effect of lightning /  
इमारतों को तड़ित के प्रभाव से बचाने के लिए
2. For communication purposes /  
संचार प्रयोजनों के लिए
3. For forecasting the forth coming lightning and thunder /  
आगामी तड़ित और प्रस्तर (थंडर) का पूर्वानुमान लगाने के लिए
4. To store the electric charges produced at the time of lightning /  
तड़ित के समय उत्पादित विद्युत आवेशों को संग्रहित करने के लिए

**Correct Answer :-**

- To protect the buildings from the effect of lightning /  
इमारतों को तड़ित के प्रभाव से बचाने के लिए

8) Which of the following contains more roughage? /

निम्नलिखित से किसमें अधिक मोटा चारा (roughage) निहित होता है?

1. Fish / मछली
2. Milk / दूध
3. Leafy vegetables / पत्तेदार सब्जियाँ
4. Meat / माँस

**Correct Answer :-**

- Leafy vegetables / पत्तेदार सब्जियाँ

**9) Sethu felt more cold on a metal plate than on a wooden table when she placed her hands on them because: /**

**सेतु को धातु के प्लेट पर लकड़ी की मेज की तुलना में अधिक ठंडा महसूस हुआ जब उसने अपने हाथों को उस पर रखा क्योंकि:**

1. Wood conducts more heat energy than metal plate. /  
लकड़ी, धातु के प्लेट की तुलना में अधिक ऊष्मा ऊर्जा का संचालन करती है।
2. Her body temperature is less than the temperature of the wood and greater than that of the metal plate. /  
उसके शरीर का तापमान लकड़ी के तापमान से कम और धातु के प्लेट से अधिक है।
3. Wood is more hotter than a metal plate. /  
लकड़ी, धातु की प्लेट के तुलना में अधिक गर्म होती है।
4. Metal plate conducts more heat energy than wood. /  
धातु के प्लेट, लकड़ी की तुलना में अधिक ऊष्मा ऊर्जा का संचालन करती है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- Metal plate conducts more heat energy than wood. /  
धातु के प्लेट, लकड़ी की तुलना में अधिक ऊष्मा ऊर्जा का संचालन करती है।

**10) Proteins that regulate all chemical reactions of the body are: /**

**प्रोटीन जो शरीर की सभी रासायनिक अभिक्रियाओं को नियंत्रित करते हैं:**

1. Blood / रक्त
2. Lymph / लसीका
3. Hormones / हॉर्मोन
4. Enzymes / एंजाइम

**Correct Answer :-**

- Enzymes / एंजाइम

**11) Which of the following motivates a learner to learn? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिगम के लिए एक शिक्षार्थी को प्रेरित करता है?**

1. Interest in the topic / विषय में रुचि
2. Repay / वापस करना (रिपे)
3. Lots of homework / अत्यधिक गृहकार्य
4. Easy questions / आसान सवाल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Interest in the topic / विषय में रुचि

**12) Kelvin is the unit of: /**

**केल्विन इसकी इकाई है:**

1. Pressure / दबाव
2. Temperature / तापमान

3. Heat / ऊष्मा

4. Humidity / आर्द्रता

**Correct Answer :-**

- Temperature / तापमान

**13) Automobiles use Batteries (Series of cells) to supply electrical energy for the functioning of the vehicle.**

**Which one of the following acids is used in such Batteries? /**

ऑटोमोबाइल वाहन के कामकाज के लिए विद्युत ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति करने के लिए बैटरियों (सेल की श्रृंखला) का प्रयोग करते हैं।

इस प्रकार के बैटरियों में निम्न में से कौन-सा अम्ल का प्रयोग किया जाता है?

1. Phosphoric acid / फॉस्फोरिक अम्ल
2. Acetic acid / एसिटिक अम्ल
3. Hydrochloric acid / हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल
4. Sulphuric acid / सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Sulphuric acid / सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल

**14) Choose the incorrect statement among the following. /**

निम्नलिखित में से असत्य कथन का चयन करें।

1. Metals are electropositive in nature. /

धातु प्रकृति में विद्युत् धनात्मक होते हैं।

2. Metals are sonorous in nature. /

धातु प्रकृति में ध्वनिक होती है।

3. Metals reacts with dil. acids to produce hydrogen gas. /

हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए धातुएँ तनु अम्ल के साथ अभिक्रिया करती हैं।

4. The oxide formed when metals reacts with oxygen, turns blue litmus to red. /

जब धातु ऑक्सीजन के साथ अभिक्रिया करती है, तब आक्साइड का निर्माण होता है। जिससे नीले रंग का लिटमस लाल हो जाता है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- The oxide formed when metals reacts with oxygen, turns blue litmus to red. /

जब धातु ऑक्सीजन के साथ अभिक्रिया करती है, तब आक्साइड का निर्माण होता है। जिससे नीले रंग का लिटमस लाल हो जाता है।

**15) Identify a non-metal which has metallic lustre: /**

उस अधातु की पहचान करें, जिसमें धात्विक चमक होती है:

1. Phosphorous / फॉस्फोरस
2. Iodine / आयोडीन
3. Sodium / सोडियम
4. Sulphur / सल्फर

**Correct Answer :-**

- Iodine / आयोडीन

**16) The device fitted with an automobile to show the distance travelled by it is called: /**

वाहन द्वारा यात्रा की गई दूरी को दर्शाने के लिए जिस यंत्र को फिट किया जाता है, उसे कहा जाता है:

1. Speedometer / स्पीडोमीटर

2. Odometer / ओडोमीटर
3. Lactometer / लैक्टोमीटर
4. Hydrometer / हाइड्रोमीटर

**Correct Answer :-**

- Odometer / ओडोमीटर

**17) The magnitudes of the power of two lenses are 2D each. One of the lenses is convex and the other is concave. If the two lenses are kept in contact, then what is the focal length of this combination?**

दो लेंसों में से प्रत्येक के पावर का परिमाण 2D है। लेंसों में से एक उत्तल है और दूसरा अवतल है। यदि दो लेंस को संपर्क में रखे जाते हैं, तो इस संयोजन की फोकल लंबाई कितनी है?

1. Infinite / अनंत
2. Zero / शून्य
3. 4
4. 2

**Correct Answer :-**

- Infinite / अनंत

**18) The credit of green revolution in our country goes to: /**

हमारे देश में हरित क्रांति का श्रेय जाता है:

1. Dr. V. Kurien / डा. वी. कुरियन
2. Dr. H.G. Khorana / डा. एच.जी. खोराना
3. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan / डा. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन
4. Arya Bhatta / आर्य भट्ट

**Correct Answer :-**

- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan / डा. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन

**19) The magnetic effect of electric current was first observed by: /**

विद्युत धारा के चुंबकीय प्रभाव को सर्वप्रथम इनके द्वारा प्रेक्षित किया गया था:

1. Andrew Ampere / एंड्रयू एम्पीयर
2. Alessandro Volta / एलेसेंड्रो वोल्टा
3. Hans Christian Oersted / हैन्स क्रिश्चियन ओस्टेड
4. Michael Faraday / माइकल फैराडे

**Correct Answer :-**

- Hans Christian Oersted / हैन्स क्रिश्चियन ओस्टेड

**20) The strength of the sea breeze depends on: /**

समुद्री हवा की प्रचंडता इस पर निर्भर करती है:

1. The temperature difference between the land and the ocean / भूमि और समुद्र के तापमान के बीच के अंतर पर
2. The direction at which it blows / इसके बहने की दिशा पर
3. The level difference between the ocean and land / समुद्र और भूमि के स्तर के बीच के अंतर पर
4. Amount of water vapor present in the atmosphere / वातावरण में मौजूद जलवाष्प की मात्रा पर

**Correct Answer :-**

- The temperature difference between the land and the ocean / भूमि और समुद्र के तापमान के बीच के अंतर पर

21) The power of earthquake is expressed in terms of : /

भूकंप की तीव्रता को व्यक्त की जाती है:

1. Kelvin scale / केल्विन स्केल
2. Celsius scale / सेल्सियस स्केल
3. Richter scale / रिक्टर स्केल
4. Romer scale / रोमर स्केल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Richter scale / रिक्टर स्केल

22) An electrical cell has: /

एक विद्युत सेल में होते हैं:

1. Three terminals / तीन टर्मिनल
2. Only one terminal / केवल एक टर्मिनल
3. No terminals / कोई टर्मिनल नहीं
4. Two terminals / दो टर्मिनल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Two terminals / दो टर्मिनल

23) An element 'X' has 4 neutrons and 3 protons. Identify the correct valency of the element. /

एक तत्व 'X' में 4 न्यूट्रॉन और 3 प्रोटॉन हैं। तत्व के सही संयोजकता की पहचान करें।

1. 4
2. 3
3. 2
4. 1

**Correct Answer :-**

- 1

24) Pick the odd one out. /

एक विषम चुनिये।

1. Air / हवा
2. Mixture of sugar in water / पानी में शक्कर का मिश्रण
3. Mixture of oil in water / पानी में तेल का मिश्रण
4. Cold drinks / शीत पेय

**Correct Answer :-**

- Mixture of oil in water / पानी में तेल का मिश्रण

25) When the force is doubled and the area is halved, then the pressure will: /

जब बल दोगुना कर दिया जाता है और क्षेत्रफल आधा कर दिया जाता है, तो दाब:

1. Be doubled / दोगुना हो जायेगा
2. Become one fourth of its original value / अपने वास्तविक मान का एक चौथाई हो जायेगा
3. Become four times its original value / अपने वास्तविक मान का चार गुना हो जायेगा
4. Be halved / आधा हो जायेगा



**Correct Answer :-**

- Become four times its original value / अपने वास्तविक मान का चार गुना हो जायेगा

**26) When a paste of starch is added to boiling water, the type of system formed is: /**

**जब मंड (starch) का एक पेस्ट उबलते पानी में डाला जाता है, तो बनने वाली प्रणाली का प्रकार है:**

1. Colloidal solution / कोलाइडल विलयन
2. Suspension / निलंबन
3. True solution / वास्तविक विलयन
4. Dilute solution / तनु विलयन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Colloidal solution / कोलाइडल विलयन

**27) When carbon dioxide is dissolved in water, the solution turns \_\_\_\_\_. /**

**जब कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड पानी में घुल जाता है, तो विलयन \_\_\_\_\_ बदलता है।**

1. red litmus to blue / लाल लिटमस को नीले में
2. blue litmus to red / नीले लिटमस को लाल में
3. no change in the colour of litmus / लिटमस के रंग में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
4. into a yellow colour with methyl orange / मेथिल ओरेंज के साथ पीले रंग में

**Correct Answer :-**

- blue litmus to red / नीले लिटमस को लाल में

**28) Which one of the following is the appropriate unit which is used to measure the volume of Refined oil taken in a container? /**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उपयुक्त इकाई है जिसका प्रयोग एक पात्र में परिष्कृत तेल की मात्रा को मापने के लिए किया जाता है?**

1. Kilogram / किलोग्राम
2. Nanometre / नैनोमीटर
3. gm / L / ग्राम / लीटर
4. Litre / लीटर

**Correct Answer :-**

- Litre / लीटर

**29) Which of the following is not a shell fish? /**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कवचधारी मछली (shell fish) नहीं है?**

1. Crabs and bobsters / केकड़ा और बॉबस्टर
2. Mrigals / मृगाल
3. Oysters / ऑइस्टर
4. Octopus / ऑक्टोपस

**Correct Answer :-**

- Mrigals / मृगाल

**30) Which of the following is an example for diffusion of a solid into liquid? /**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ठोस का तरल में प्रसार का एक उदाहरण है?**

1. Ink into water / पानी में स्याही

2. Carbon dioxide into water / पानी में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
3. Oxygen in water / पानी में ऑक्सीजन
4. Copper sulphate into water / पानी में कॉपर सल्फेट

**Correct Answer :-**

- Copper sulphate into water / पानी में कॉपर सल्फेट

**31) Which one of the following solids is used as a drying agent in bottles containing medicinal tablets? /**

निम्नलिखित में से किस ठोस का प्रयोग औषधीय गोलीयों वाले बोटलों में शुष्क रखने वाले कारकों के रूप में किया जाता है?

1. Calcium carbonate / कैल्सियम कार्बोनेट
2. Sodium hydroxide / सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड
3. Quicklime / बिनाबुझा चूना
4. Silica gel / सिलिका जेल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Silica gel / सिलिका जेल

**32) What kind a learner is a child who seems to learn best when carrying out a physical activity related to the subject? /**

वह बच्चा किस तरह का शिक्षार्थी होता है जो किसी विषय से संबंधित भौतिक कार्य को करते हुए सबसे अच्छा सीखता है?

1. Visual / दृश्य (विजुअल)
2. Aural / कर्ण (ऑरल)
3. Kinesthetic / गतिसंवेदी (काइनेस्थेटिक)
4. Reading/writing / पठन/लेखन (रीडिंग/राइटिंग)

**Correct Answer :-**

- Kinesthetic / गतिसंवेदी (काइनेस्थेटिक)

**33) The chemical name of washing soda is: / वाशिंग सोडा का रासायनिक नाम है:**

1. Sodium carbonate / सोडियम कार्बोनेट
2. Sodium hydrogen carbonate / सोडियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट
3. Sodium hydrogen sulfate / सोडियम हाइड्रोजन सल्फेट
4. Sodium sulfate / सोडियम सल्फेट

**Correct Answer :-**

- Sodium carbonate / सोडियम कार्बोनेट

**34) Which of the following are the objectives for science education at higher primary (V, VI, VII) level? / उच्च प्राथमिक (V, VI, VII) स्तर के शिक्षण विद्यार्थियों के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक उद्देश्य हैं?**

1. Observation, induction and deduction. / निरीक्षण, आगमन और निगमन
2. Knowledge, comprehension and application. / ज्ञान, समझ और अनुप्रयोग
3. Receiving, responding, valuing and organization. / अभिग्राहिता, प्रतिक्रिया, मूल्यांकन और संगठन
4. Receiving, responding and valuing. / अभिग्राही, प्रतिक्रिया और मूल्यांकन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Knowledge, comprehension and application. / ज्ञान, समझ और अनुप्रयोग

**35)**

If the momentum of a body decreases by 20%, then its kinetic energy will decrease by: /

यदि एक वस्तु का वेग 20% घट जाता है, तो इसके गतिज ऊर्जा कम हो जाएगी:

1. 40%
2. 18%
3. 36%
4. 8%

**Correct Answer :-**

- 36%

**36) Which of the following cannot be used in mixed cropping? /**

निम्नलिखित में से किसका उपयोग मिश्रित फसल में नहीं किया जा सकता है?

1. Ragi+ mustard / रागी + सरसों
2. Wheat + gram / गेहूं + चना
3. Wheat + mustard / गेहूं + सरसों
4. Soya bean + pigeon pea / सोयाबीन + अरहर की दाल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Ragi+ mustard / रागी + सरसों

**37) Tracking the learning process during the instruction period is which type of evaluation process? /**

अधिगम प्रक्रिया को निर्देश अवधि के दौरान ट्रैक करना किस प्रकार की मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया है?

1. Formative evaluation / औपचारिक मूल्यांकन
2. Summative evaluation / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन
3. Placement evaluation / स्थानन मूल्यांकन
4. Diagnostic evaluation / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Formative evaluation / औपचारिक मूल्यांकन

**38) Curriculum is a complete plan for \_\_\_\_\_ of educational aims. / शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों के \_\_\_\_\_ के लिए पाठ्यक्रम एक पूर्ण योजना है।**

1. implementation / कार्यान्वयन
2. understanding / समझ
3. evaluation / मूल्यांकन
4. visualization / कल्पना

**Correct Answer :-**

- implementation / कार्यान्वयन

**39) Crop rotation is a practice to grow \_\_\_\_\_ on the same field. /**

शस्य आवर्तन (Crop rotation) एक ही मैदान में \_\_\_\_\_ उपजाने की प्रक्रिया है।

1. two or more crops together / दो या दो से अधिक फसल एक साथ
2. two or more crops in definite row pattern together / निश्चित पंक्ति पैटर्न में दो या दो से अधिक फसल एक साथ
3. all the above / उपरोक्त सभी
4. a leguminous crop between two cereal crops / दो अनाज वाली फसलों के बीच एक फलदार फसल

**Correct Answer :-**

- a leguminous crop between two cereal crops / दो अनाज वाली फसलों के बीच एक फलदार फसल

**40) One of the statements made about consumers is incorrect. Identify the same. /**

**उपभोक्ताओं के संबंध में एक कथन गलत है। उसकी पहचान करें।**

1. They cannot manufacture their own food. / वे अपने भोजन का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते।
2. Chemical energy is obtained from outside. / रासायनिक ऊर्जा बाहर से प्राप्त करते हैं।
3. They do not have chlorophyll. / उनके पास पर्णहरित क्लोरोफिल नहीं होता है।
4. They take in  $\text{CO}_2$  and give out  $\text{O}_2$ . / वे  $\text{CO}_2$  ग्रहण करते हैं एवं  $\text{O}_2$  छोड़ते हैं।

**Correct Answer :-**

- They take in  $\text{CO}_2$  and give out  $\text{O}_2$ . / वे  $\text{CO}_2$  ग्रहण करते हैं एवं  $\text{O}_2$  छोड़ते हैं।

**41) One of the processes that involves the consumption of  $\text{CO}_2$  is: /**

**$\text{CO}_2$  की खपत में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं में से एक है:**

1. Forest fires / जंगल की आग
2. Photosynthesis / प्रकाश संश्लेषण
3. Respiration / श्वसन
4. Combustion of substances / पदार्थों का दहन

**Correct Answer :-**

- Photosynthesis / प्रकाश संश्लेषण

**42) What is meant by intervarietal hybridisation? / इंटरवर्टियल संकरण (इंटरवर्टियल हाइब्रिडिज़ेशन) का क्या अर्थ है?**

1. Crossing between different genera / विभिन्न जेनरा के बीच क्रॉसिंग
2. Crossing between different varieties of plants / पौधों की भिन्न-भिन्न किस्मों के बीच क्रॉसिंग
3. Crossing between genetically dissimilar plants / आनुवंशिक रूप से असमान पौधों के बीच क्रॉसिंग
4. Crossing between two different species of the same genus / एक ही जीनस के दो भिन्न-भिन्न प्रजातियों के बीच क्रॉसिंग

**Correct Answer :-**

- Crossing between different varieties of plants / पौधों की भिन्न-भिन्न किस्मों के बीच क्रॉसिंग

**43) What is the literal meaning of the word "Science"? / "विज्ञान" शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?**

1. Experiment / प्रयोग
2. Knowledge / ज्ञान
3. Wisdom / बुद्धिमत्ता
4. Logic / तर्क

**Correct Answer :-**

- Knowledge / ज्ञान

**44) Three resistors of 12 ohm each are connected in parallel. This combination is connected in series with a combination of two resistors of 3 ohm each in series. Find the net resistance of this circuit. /**

**प्रत्येक 12 ओम (ohm) के तीन प्रतिरोधक समानांतर रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। यह संयोजन श्रृंखला में प्रत्येक 3 ओम के दो प्रतिरोधों के संयोजन के साथ श्रृंखला में जुड़ा हुआ है। इस परिपथ का शुद्ध प्रतिरोध ज्ञात करें।**

1. 10 ohm / 10 ओम
2. 5.5 ohm / 5.5 ओम

3. 42 ohm / 42 ओम

4. 15 ohm / 15 ओम

**Correct Answer :-**

- 10 ohm / 10 ओम

**45) Ability to define an event in one's own words and language is an indicator of : / किसी घटना को किसी के अपने शब्दों और भाषा में परिभाषित करने की क्षमता इसका एक सूचक है:**

1. Providing explanation / स्पष्टीकरण प्रदान करना
2. Communication skills / संचार कौशल
3. Value/Attitude / मूल्य/मनोवृत्ति
4. Experimentation / प्रयोग

**Correct Answer :-**

- Communication skills / संचार कौशल

**46) The blackish material of vegetable origin formed by carbonisation under the surface of earth is: /**

**पृथ्वी की सतह के नीचे कार्बनन द्वारा निर्मित वनस्पति मूल की काली सामग्री का नाम है:**

1. Charcoal / चारकोल
2. Coke / कोक
3. Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम
4. Coal / कोयला

**Correct Answer :-**

- Coal / कोयला

**47) The near point for a normal eye is at a distance of: / एक सामान्य नेत्र के लिए निकट बिंदु की दूरी है:**

1. 30 cm from the eye / नेत्र से 30 सेमी
2. 20 cm from the eye / नेत्र से 20 सेमी
3. 25 cm from the eye / नेत्र से 25 सेमी
4. 23 cm from the eye / नेत्र से 23 सेमी

**Correct Answer :-**

- 25 cm from the eye / नेत्र से 25 सेमी

**48) In accordance with Dale's Cone of Experience, which of the following media can help a student to retain about 30 percent of his learning experience? / डेल के कोन ऑफ एक्सपीरियंस के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा माध्यम एक छात्र को उसके अधिगम अनुभव से 30 प्रतिशत को प्रतिधारित करने में मदद कर सकता है?**

1. Youtube / यूट्यूब
2. Orkut / ऑर्कुट
3. Google Plus / गूगल प्लस
4. Radio / रेडियो

**Correct Answer :-**

- Youtube / यूट्यूब

**49) A doctor uses a \_\_\_\_\_ for examining the ear of the patient. / एक डॉक्टर रोगी के कान की जांच करने के लिए एक \_\_\_\_\_ का उपयोग करता है।**

1. concave mirror / अवतल दर्पण
2. concave lens / अवतल लेंस
3. convex mirror / उत्तल दर्पण
4. convex lens / उत्तल लेंस

**Correct Answer :-**

- concave mirror / अवतल दर्पण

**50) The two forces acting on a body which is floating in a liquid is: /**

**एक तरल पदार्थ में तैरने वाली वस्तु पर काम करने वाली दो बल हैं:**

1. Buoyant force and frictional force / उत्प्लावक बल और घर्षण बल
2. Gravitational force and buoyant force / गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल और उत्प्लावक बल
3. Gravitational force and frictional force / गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल और घर्षण बल
4. Buoyant force and centripetal force / उत्प्लावक बल और अभिकेन्द्रीय बल

**Correct Answer :-**

- Gravitational force and buoyant force / गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल और उत्प्लावक बल

**51) The characteristic which helps us to distinguish one sound from another sound having the same pitch and loudness is \_\_\_\_\_ . /**

\_\_\_\_\_ विशेषता है जो हमें समान पिच और समान स्वर की ऊँचाई वाले एक ध्वनि को अन्य ध्वनि से अंतर पहचानने में मदद करती है।

1. velocity / वेग
2. amplitude / आयाम
3. quality / गुणवत्ता
4. frequency/ आवृत्ति

**Correct Answer :-**

- quality / गुणवत्ता

**52) A body of mass 'm' is moving with a velocity 'v' along a straight line. If the mass and velocity are doubled, then find the ratio of the final kinetic energy to the initial kinetic energy. /**

द्रव्यमान 'm' की एक वस्तु वेग 'v' के साथ एक सीधी रेखा के समांतर आगे बढ़ती है। यदि द्रव्यमान और वेग को दोगुना कर दिया जाता है, तो अंतिम गतिज ऊर्जा और आरंभिक गतिज ऊर्जा का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

1. 1:8
2. 4:1
3. 8:1
4. 1:4

**Correct Answer :-**

- 8:1

**53) The pitch of the sound is determined by: /**

**ध्वनि की पिच इसके द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है:**

1. Amplitude / आयाम
2. Intensity/ तीव्रता
3. Frequency/ आवृत्ति
4. Loudness/ प्रबलता

**Correct Answer :-**

- Frequency/ आवृत्ति

**54) The derived unit of the physical quantity, which is the product of mass and acceleration is: /**

**भौतिक मात्रा की व्युत्पन्न इकाई, जो द्रव्यमान और त्वरण का गुणनफल है:**

1. pascal / पास्कल
2. newton / न्यूटन
3. joule / जूल
4. watt / वॉट

**Correct Answer :-**

- newton / न्यूटन

**55) What are the food requirements of dairy animals? /**

**डेरी पशुओं की खाद्य आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं?**

1. The feed should include roughages and concentrates in balanced amounts /  
खाद्य में मोटा चारा होना चाहिए एवं सान्द्रता संतुलित मात्रा में हो
2. Fresh green grass /  
ताजा हरी घास
3. Mixed feed containing dry grass, grams and other roughages /  
सूखी घास, चने और अन्य मोटा चारा युक्त मिश्रित खाद्य
4. Nutritious feed with additives /  
योगज के साथ पोषक खाद्य

**Correct Answer :-**

- The feed should include roughages and concentrates in balanced amounts /  
खाद्य में मोटा चारा होना चाहिए एवं सान्द्रता संतुलित मात्रा में हो

**56) A teacher always introduces the concept of atoms with the same example. This shows he did not consider: / एक शिक्षक हमेशा एक ही उदाहरण के साथ परमाणुओं की अवधारणा का परिचय देता है। यह दिखाता है कि उसने निम्न पर विचार नहीं किया:**

1. His/her student's previous knowledge. / उसके छात्र के पिछले ज्ञान
2. The new facilities available to him/her. / उसके लिए नई सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।
3. How to update his/her knowledge? / ज्ञान को कैसे अपडेट किया जाए?
4. How to keep all the students attentive? / सभी छात्रों को चौकस कैसे रखें?

**Correct Answer :-**

- His/her student's previous knowledge. / उसके छात्र के पिछले ज्ञान

**57) Which of the following can be used for making students independent learners? / निम्नलिखित में से किसका उपयोग छात्रों को स्वतंत्र शिक्षार्थी बनाने के लिए किया जा सकता है?**

1. ICT resources / आईसीटी संसाधन
2. Assignment with long answer based questions / दीर्घ उत्तरीय आधारित प्रश्नों के साथ सौंपा गया कार्य (असाइनमेंट)
3. Quiz / प्रश्नोत्तरी
4. Group discussion / सामूहिक चर्चा

**Correct Answer :-**

- ICT resources / आईसीटी संसाधन

58) Since 2014, T.B. related deaths were very uncommon. What does T.B. denote? /

वर्ष 2014 तक, टीबी संबंधित मौत बहुत असामान्य थी। टीबी इनमें से किसे निरूपित करता है?

1. Tetanus bacteria / टेटनेस बैक्टीरिया
2. Taeniasis / टीनियता (टाइनेसिस)
3. Tetanus toxoid / टेटनस टोक्सॉयड
4. Tuberculosis / यक्ष्मा (ट्यूबरकुलोसिस)

**Correct Answer :-**

- Tuberculosis / यक्ष्मा (ट्यूबरकुलोसिस)

59) A teacher discusses the difference between textbook theories and current ongoing research on the same subject. This shows that: / एक शिक्षक एक ही विषय पर पाठ्यपुस्तक के सिद्धांतों और वर्तमान में चल रहे शोध के बीच अंतर पर चर्चा करता है। यह दर्शाता है कि:

1. Science is tentative / विज्ञान, संभावित है।
2. Science is interdisciplinary / विज्ञान, अन्तर विषयक है।
3. Science is rapidly expanding / विज्ञान, तेजी से विस्तार कर रहा है।
4. Science promotes questioning / विज्ञान, सवाल करने को बढ़ावा देता है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- Science is tentative / विज्ञान, संभावित है।

60) Which of the following does not reflect features of a well-developed learning objective? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक अच्छी तरह से विकसित अधिगम उद्देश्य की विशेषताओं को प्रकट नहीं करता है?

1. The teacher holds tests regularly. / शिक्षक नियमित रूप से परीक्षा आयोजित करता है।
2. The teacher performs an experiment before the beginning of a topic. / शिक्षक किसी विषय की शुरुआत से पहले एक प्रयोग करता है।
3. The teacher explains a law and their uses. / शिक्षक एक नियम और उनके उपयोग की व्याख्या करता है।
4. The teacher uses a mix of English and the local language in class. / शिक्षक कक्षा में अंग्रेजी और स्थानीय भाषा के मिश्रण का उपयोग करता है।

**Correct Answer :-**

- The teacher explains a law and their uses. / शिक्षक एक नियम और उनके उपयोग की व्याख्या करता है।